

FIG. 2A

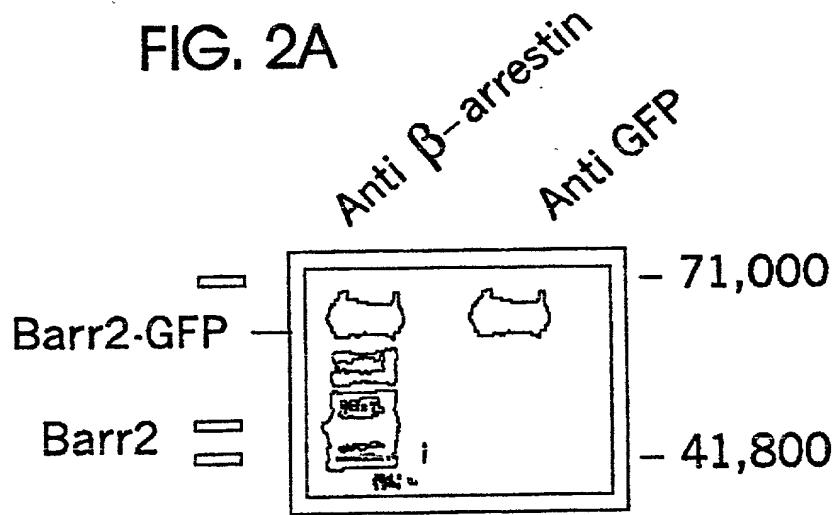
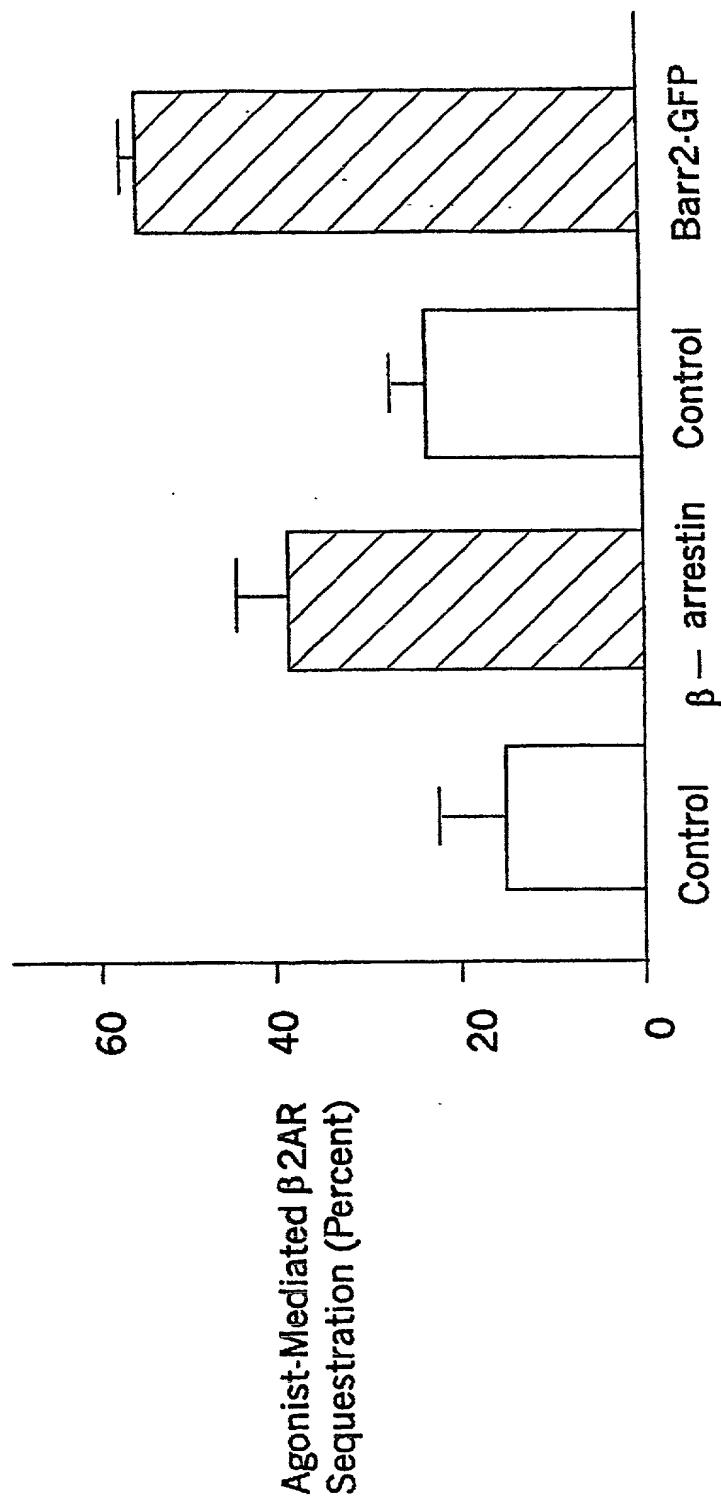


FIG. 2B



2/14

APPLN. FILING DATE: JANUARY 30, 2001

TITLE: METHODS OF ASSAYING RECEPTOR ACTIVITY & CONSTRUCTS USEFUL IN SUCH METHODS

INVENTOR(S): BARAK, ET. AL.

APPLICATION NO.: UNASSIGNED

SHEET 3 OF 14

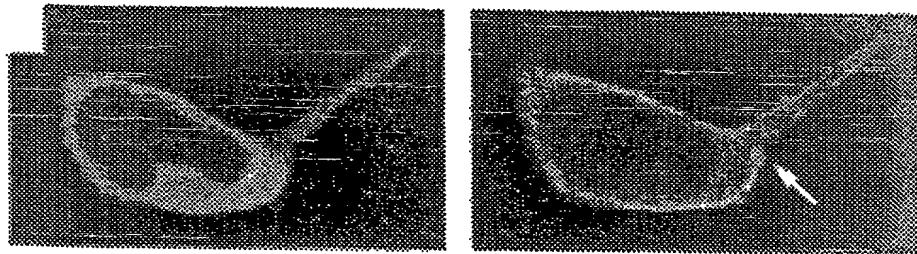


FIG.3A

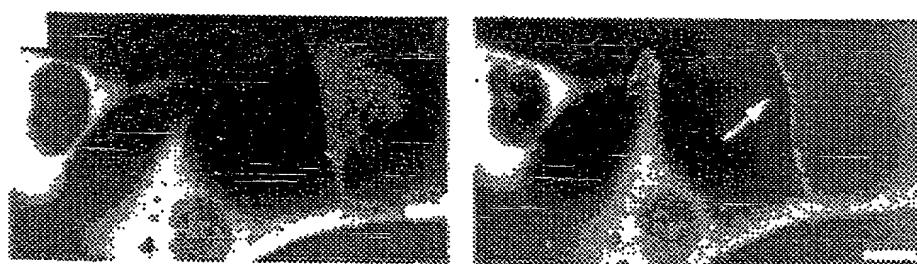


FIG.3B

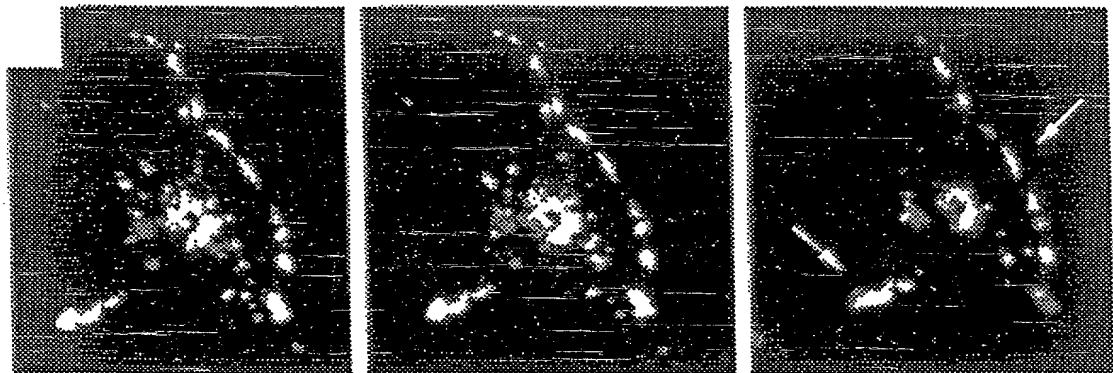


FIG.4A



FIG.4B

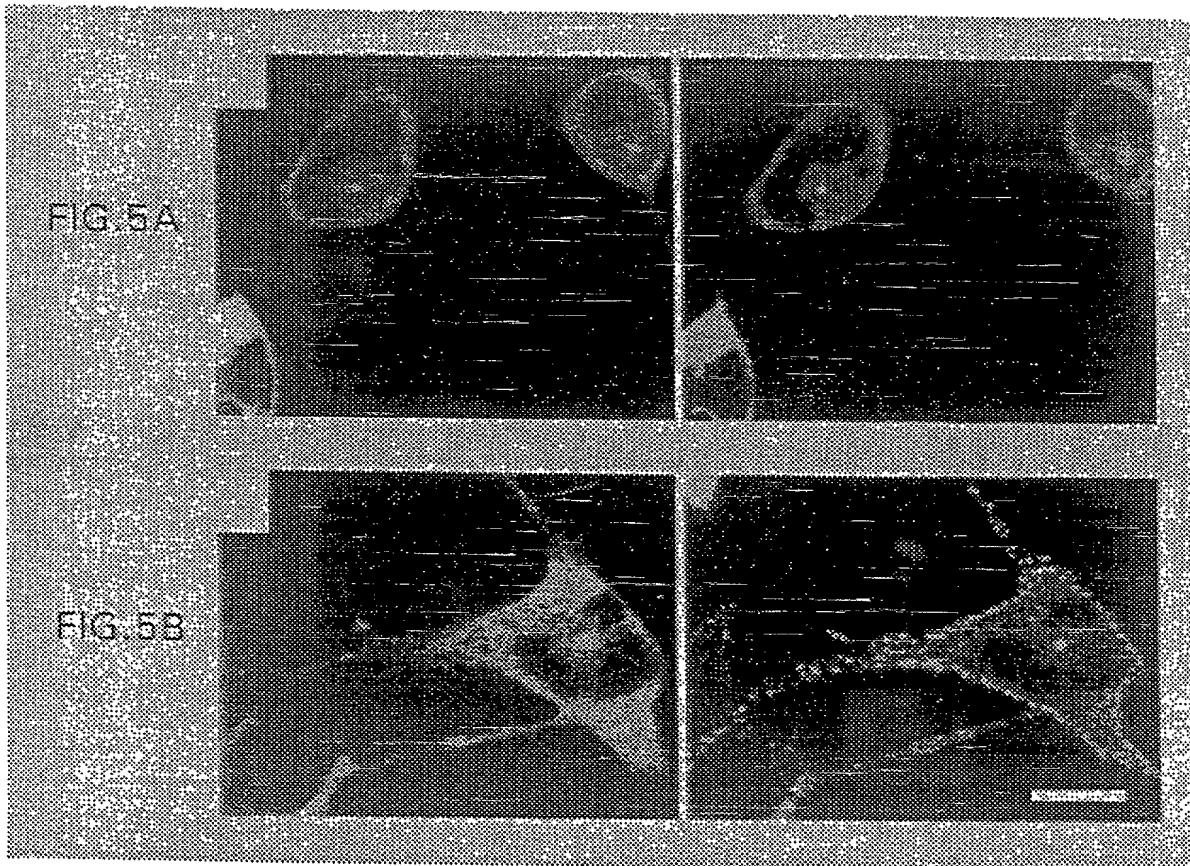
APPLN. FILING DATE: JANUARY 30, 2001

TITLE: METHODS OF ASSAYING RECEPTOR ACTIVITY & CONSTRUCTS USEFUL IN SUCH METHODS

INVENTOR(S): BARAK, ET. AL.

APPLICATION NO.: UNASSIGNED

SHEET 5 OF 14



0972644-033001

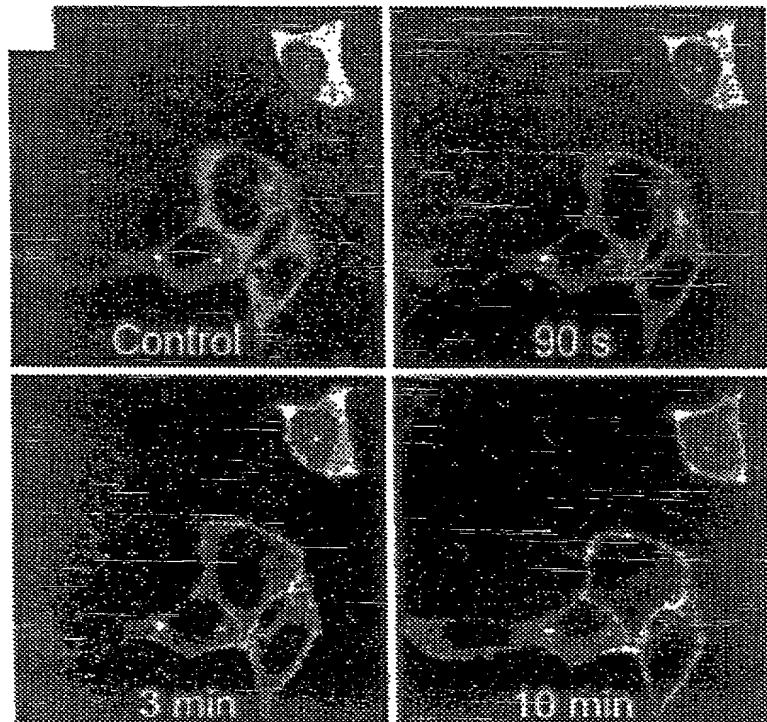


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B

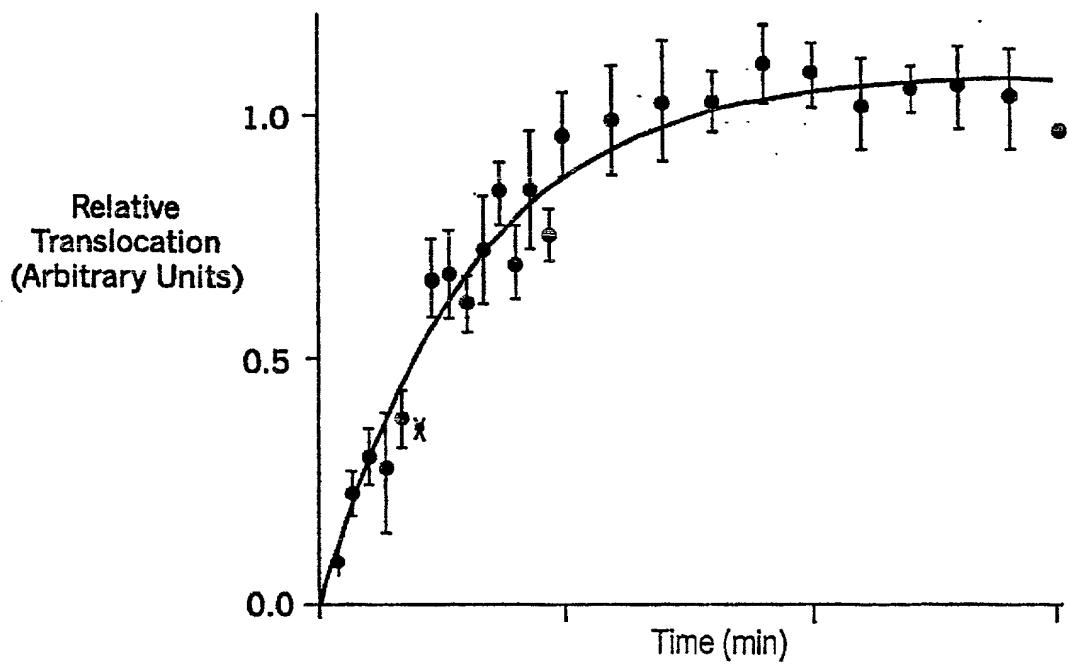
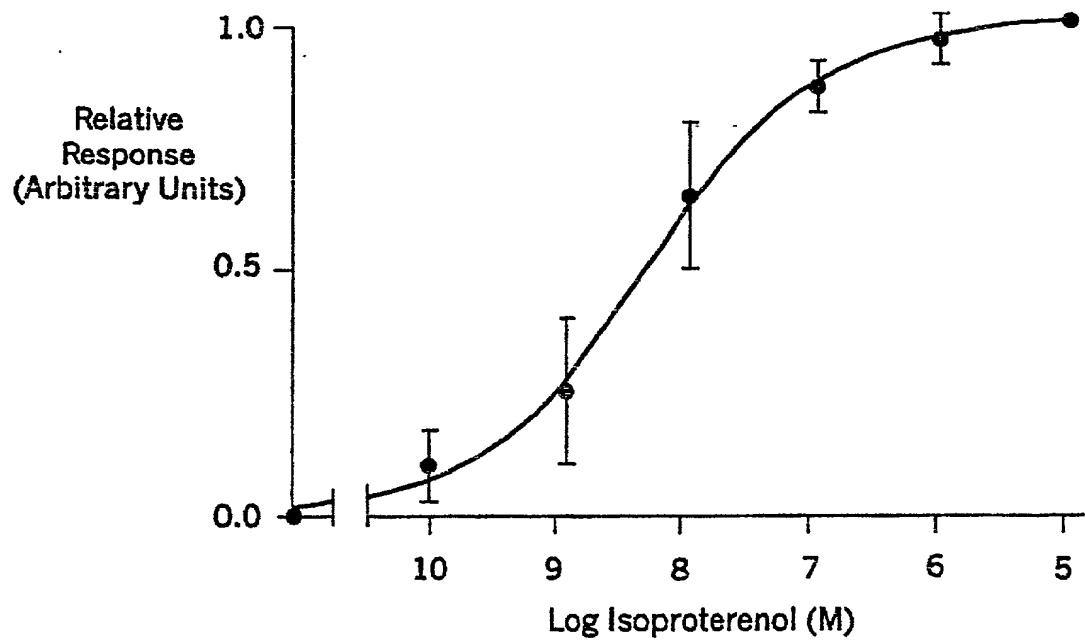


FIG. 6D



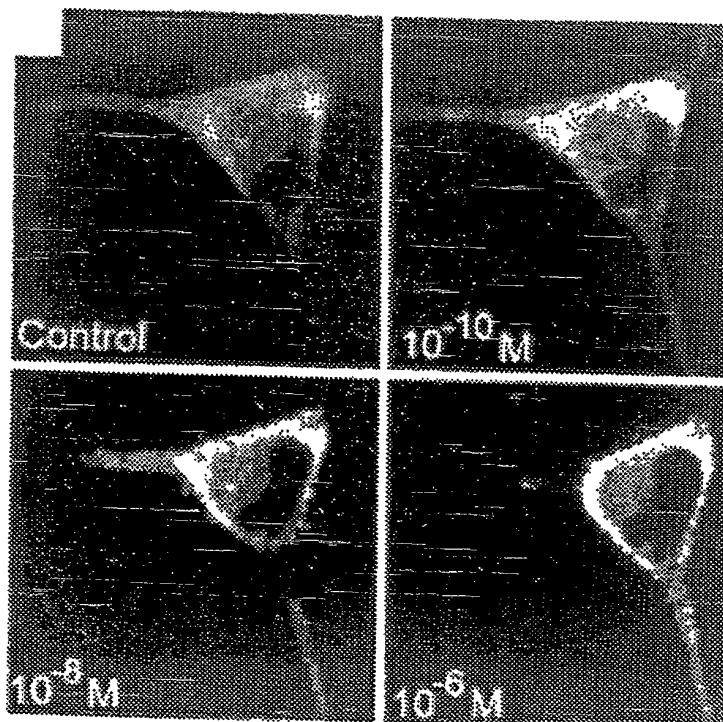


FIG. 6C

APPLN. FILING DATE: JANUARY 30, 2001

TITLE: METHODS OF ASSAYING RECEPTOR ACTIVITY & CONSTRUCTS USEFUL IN SUCH METHODS

INVENTOR(S): BARAK, ET. AL.

APPLICATION NO.: UNASSIGNED

SHEET 9 OF 14

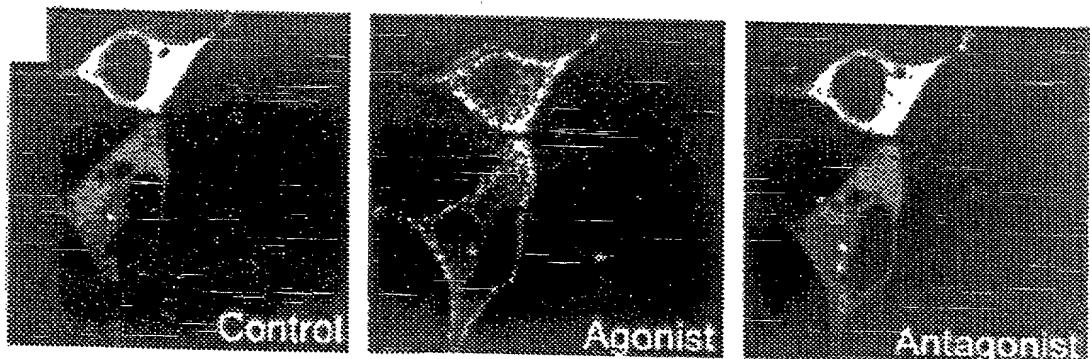


FIG. 6E

β -Arrestin 2 KO Mice

FIG. 7A

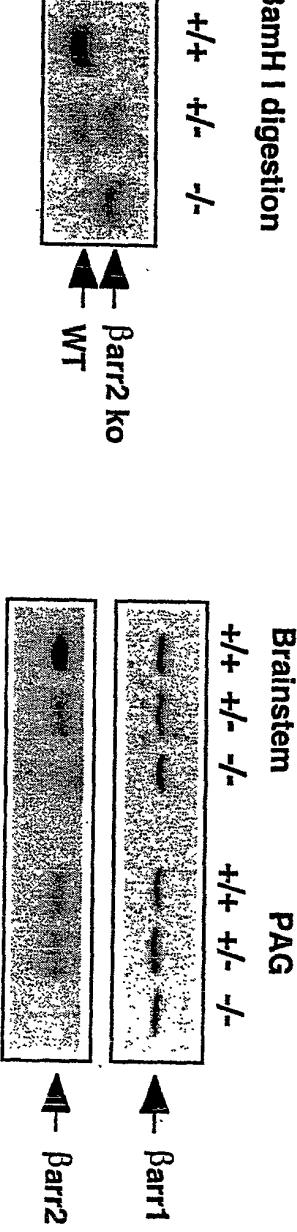
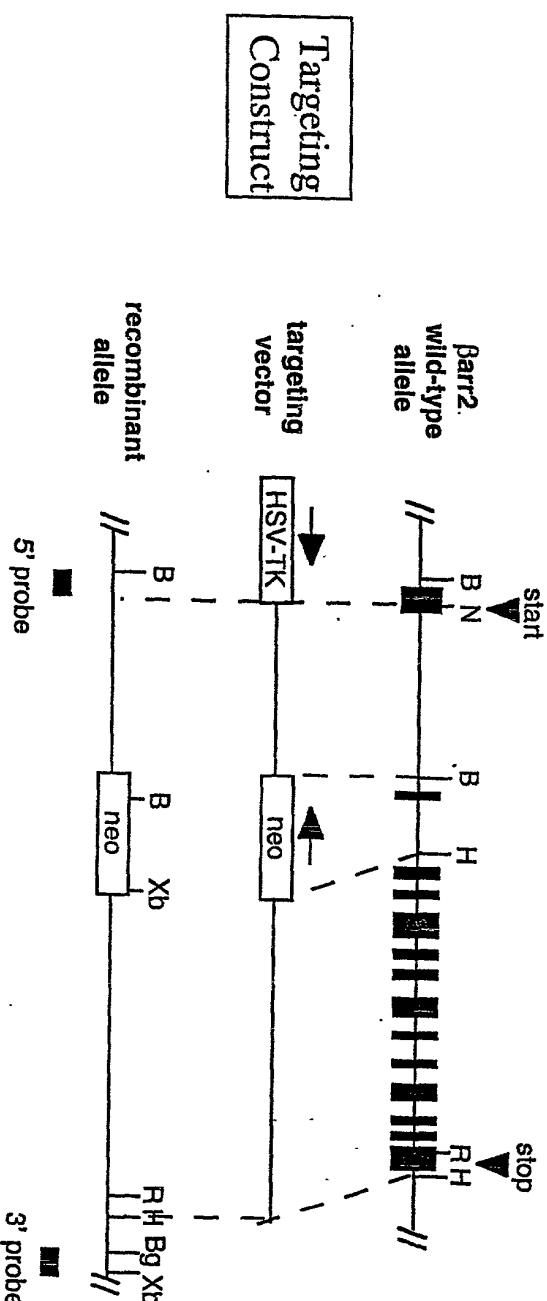


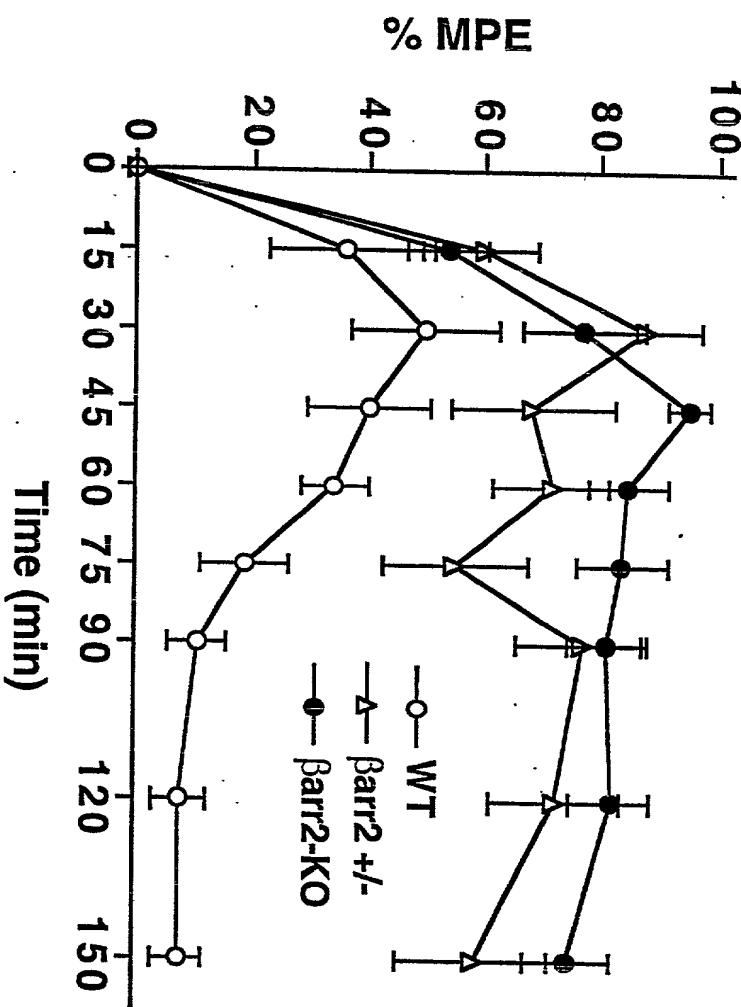
FIG. 7C

Southern Blot

10/14

Western Blots

Morphine-Induced Antinociception

FIG. 8

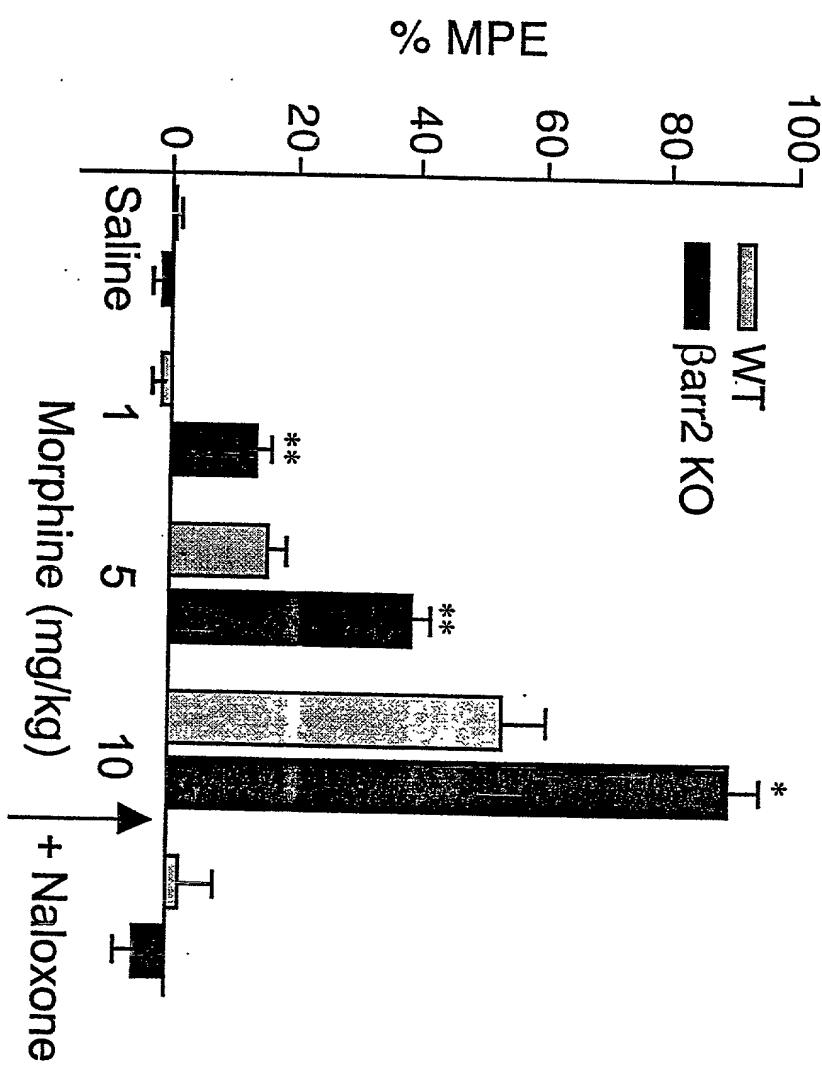
Hotplate (56°C , 30 sec cutoff) paw-withdrawal latency after morphine (10mg/kg, s.c.)

% Maximum possible effect (MPE) = $100\% \times \frac{(\text{Response time} - \text{Basal time})}{(30 \text{ sec} - \text{Basal time})}$

1/14

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

Morphine-Induced Antinociception

FIG. 9

Hotplate (56°C , 30 sec cutoff) paw-withdrawal latency after morphine (30 min, s.c.) and naloxone (2.5 mg/kg, 10 min, s.c.).

Morphine-Induced Hypothermia

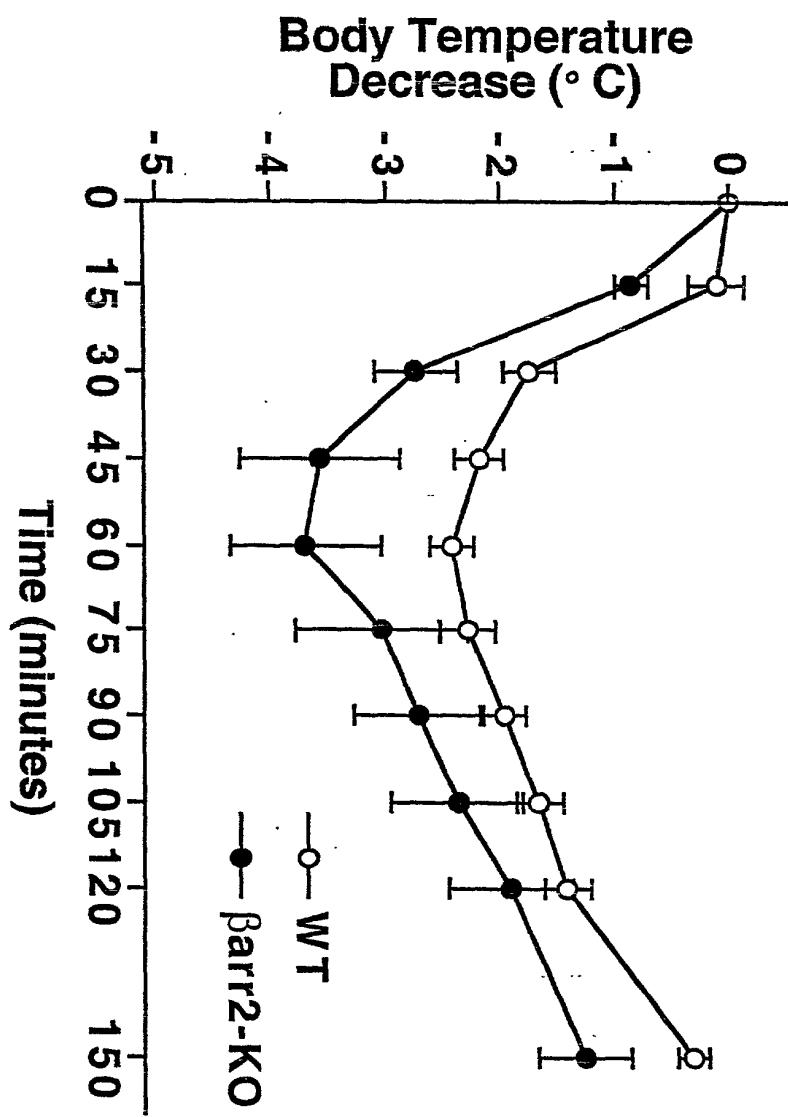
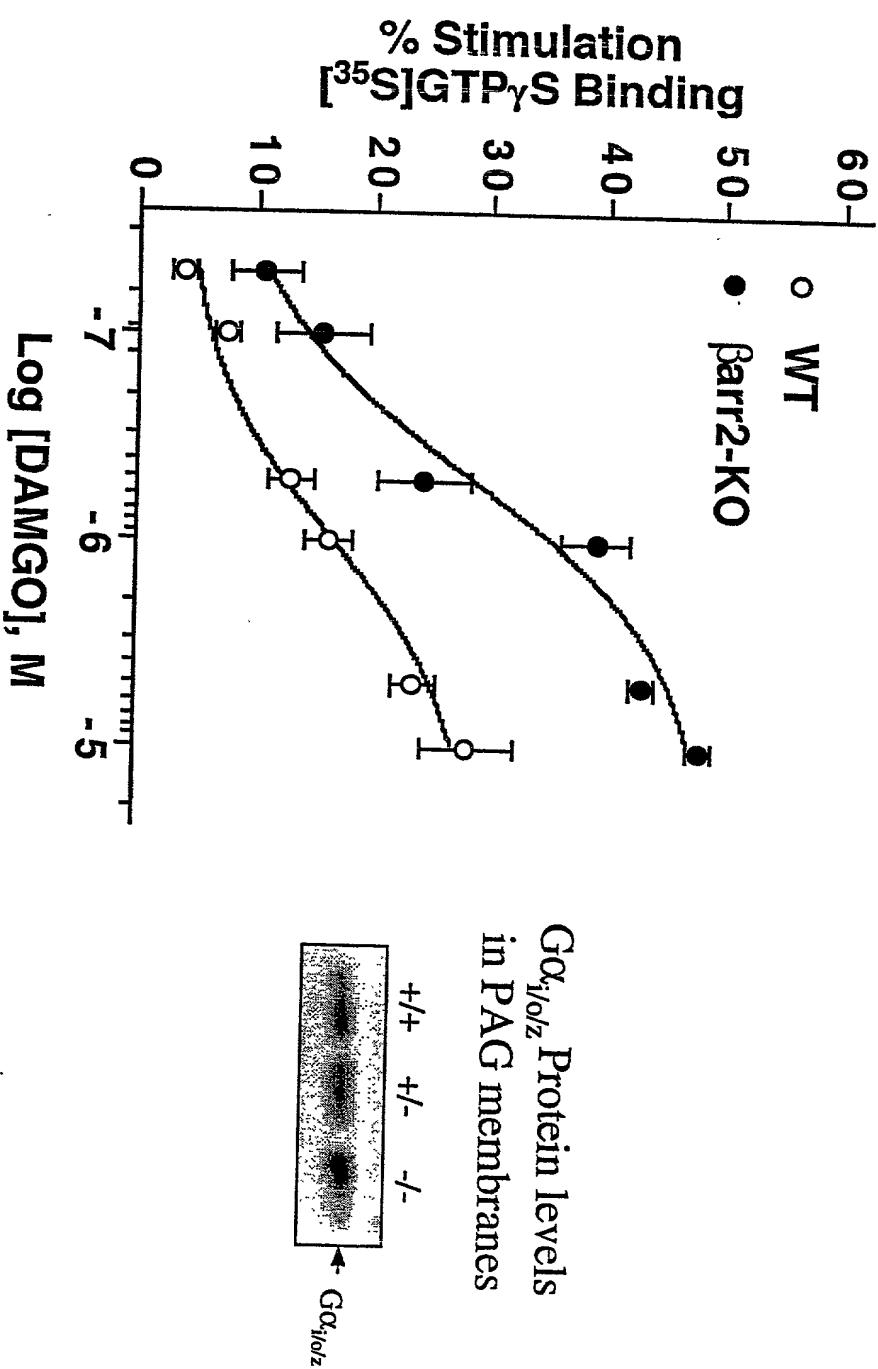


FIG. 10

Rectal temperature after morphine (10mg/kg, s.c.)

[³⁵S]GTPγS Binding in Periaqueductal Gray Membranes

FIG. 11



14/14